

The Accompt Clear'd:  
IN  
ANSWER  
TO A  
LIBEL,  
INTITLED,  
A TRUE ACCOUNT  
FROM  
CHICHESTER,  
Concerning the DEATH of  
Habin the Informer, &c.

By *Roger L'Estrange.*

L O N D O N, Printed for *Joanna Brome* at the Gun  
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A N S W E R

I H A V E

A L L Y O U W A N T

C H A N C E

I C A N G I V E Y O U

2010

The ACCOMPT Clear'd, &c.

**L**Est the Vain and Shameless Author of the Pretended [ **True Account from Chichester, concerning the Death of Habin &c.** ] should value himself upon the Noise That Libel has made in the World ; It is the work of This Paper to lay him open, as a Duty I owe to God ; to the King ; to the Church ; to a Reverend Prelate ; to a Worthy Friend ; to Truth, and to my self. For nothing escapes him ; and whoever Considers the Calumny, the Scandal, the Malice, the Contumacy, the Deliberate Forgeries, the Notorious Falshoods, and Impostures of That Venemous Pamphlet, will find it to be rather the Character of the Spirit of a Phanatique, than a Relation of what Pass'd at Chichester ; And a Bratt so like the Father, as if Lucifer himself had sett for the Picture. For Orders sake we'll begin with the Tule.

A True Account from Chichester, concerning the Death of Habin the Informer. Whom, contrary to all Truth, **Two Infamous and Impudent Lyers**, have published to be Barbarously Murdered: One affirming it to be done by the Dissenters at Chichester: The other, by the Coachman of Richard Farington, Esq; With a Relation of the most **Malicious Design** to make Mr. Farington himself guilty of the said pretended Murder. Published for the sake of **TRUTH.**

The Two **Infamous**, and **Impudent Lyers** are Divided, it seems, about the Murder of Habin. One lays it to the

*Dissenters at Chichester*; The Other to Mr. Farrington's Coachman, They do Both Agree, however, that he was **Barbarously Murder'd**, which the *Relater Denies*: But whether he Denies the *Simple Murder*, or the **Barbarous Murder**, remains a Question, Only One would think by his *Account* of it, that, at a venture, neither the *Chichester Dissenters*, nor Mr. Farrington's Coachman had any hand in't. Now as I my self have the Honour to be Celebrated for One of the Two **Infamous**, and **Impudent Lyers**, I shall only speak to my own *Part*, and bring my self off the best I can.

As to the **Malicious Design** upon Mr. Farrington, do but shew me any *One Man* of Those that the Faction calls **True-*Protestants***, that has ever yet been Expos'd to a *Legal Prosecution*, without a Charge of *Malice*, or *Subornation* in the Case; And I will yield This to have been a **Malicious Design** upon Mr. Farrington.

But it is Publish'd, however, for the sake of **Truth**, he says; And we shall see now what it is that he Calls **TRUTH**.

In the *Third Page* of his *Introduction* (after his Compliments upon the *Observer*; as [ **A Notorious Son of the Father of Lies**. A **Papist**, *Impress'd with Deep, and Indeleble Roman Sanguinary Characters*; A *Favourer of the Popish Plot*, to **Masacre Protestants**; The *First-Begotten of him who is a Lye*, as well as a *Murderer from the Beginning*.) In the *Third Page* I say of his *Introduction* he has this Paragraph.

I will not now trouble my self, nor spend my time, to take all their audacious and false reports asunder, and make an Answer to every part thereof. But this I will offer to them, and to all the World, as a most fair and inexceptionable thing, That whereas these two bundles of Lies, brag and boast much of their *Authentick and credible Intelligence from Chichester*, as the ground and Warrant of what they Print concerning the killing of the *Bishops Horse*, or *Horses*, and the pretended bloody Murder of the *Informers Habin*; That if they will publish the Names of them that send it to them, I will produce, side digni, many more persons, who upon Oath before the King and His Council, or in any Court of *Judicature* where His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint the Examination of this matter, shall make good and prove the verity of the ensuing Relation.



[ 3 ] will Produce (he sayes) And This same [ 3 ] may be the Common Hangman for ought we know; The Head-man of the Late King, &c. And there are those that understand Men and Styles, that upon Violent Presumptions Conclude This Author to be a Certain Person that's very little better. But suppose This Undertaker (to do so and so, upon such and such Conditions) should not keep Touch now; where shall we find him? or how shall we do to put his Bond in Suit against him? But These Niceties apart. We'll Close with him however upon his Defiance, and Publish the Names of those that sent the Information; together with the Ground, and Warrant of what the Observer has Printed concerning the *Horses*, and the *Enformer*, denying Absolutely the Report of *Killing* the *Horses*, which is Falsly charg'd upon him. We'll see now how he Proceeds.

*The Reason why it was published no sooner, is, That I, to whom it was sent, judg'd it was most convenient to see how far these two Enemies to Truth would proceed in their lying Relations; that so a plenary and compleat Answer thereto might be made at once, to undeceive and satisfie all sober and honest men, of what persuasion soever, in whom they have been so industrious to create a belief of the truth of that which is most false. Ib.*

Take notice now, that in this Plenary and compleat Answer, he has spoken all that he has to say. The End (as he pretends) is Undeceive and Satisfie People for fear they should believe That to be True which is most False. Now whether of the Two is in the Right, The True Accountants, or the Impudent Lying Observer, shall be left to the Reader to Judge. He passes next to the Character and History of this Habin.

*I would have the Reader to observe some things remarkable concerning this Habin: First, That he was so profligate a wretch, and so prodigiously wicked, that he made no Conscience of committing the sin of Perjury: For he swore, That two or three persons brake Captain Bicklies Windows in Chichester, that never were among the young men that brought the Pope before his door; by vertue whereof they were Convicted as Rioters, and brought into great trouble. And 'tis said, and (if I mistake not) can be proved, That he was the man that broke them. Secondly, That he, with his Brother Hal-*  
sted,

sted, swore, That a Minister Preached at Stockbridg, near Chichester, where the Dissenters meet every Lords-day; when I dare be bold to affirm, That they were never nearer to the place, than it is from the Exchange in London, to the Bridge: and so could not possibly either see, or hear a Minister Preach: Upon which a Conviction was made. And this they continued to swear, in order to such Convictions for several Lords-days, till Divine Justice arrested and seized him in the very same day wherein for a long time he had acted so wickedly and villanously. Ib.

Touching These Two Pretended Perjuries, we shall speak to them at large, in their Proper Places: But instead of his Remark upon This Poor Creatures being taken off by Divine Justice, on the very same day, wherein he had so long Practis'd his Villanies: Methinks he should rather have Reflected upon the Devils ent'ring into a wretch at a Conventicle, and then Pushing him on immediately at That very Instant, to This Inhumane Murder. But what does he mean then, by saying that Divine Justice Arrested him? Will he have God to be the Author of Sin, or that Horrid Assassin to have been directed by a Divine Impulse? And he has not yet done with him neither.

By his Employment he was a common Bayliff, before he was an Informer; and so grand a Rogue in the management thereof, that none in the Country was thought to equalize him, but his Brother (in all Villany and Iniquity) Halsted: And had not Death prevented, he would ere long have been made so to appear to the World, he being put into the Crown-Office for many prodigious Enormities and Rogueries, and would certainly have been prosecuted for the above-mention'd Perjury, when a convenient time should have happen'd for it. Ib.

It is acknowledg'd that he was a Common Bayliff; And so was Halsted too, before they became Enformers: And the only men in those dayes I warrant ye, that the True Protestant Lawyers and Attornies would vouchsafe to make use of. So that 'tis but crossing the Kennell to make a man a Rogue, of a Saint; or a Saint of a Rogue. I do not know but Habin may have been put in the Crown-Office too, as many an Honest man has been, purely out of Spight, and Malice upon the under-

undertaking of that Office. We'll speak to the *Perjury* hereafter.

It is not unworthy of our observation, That as this Hellish Mifcreant, and Marrow of all impiety, had perjur'd himself concerning the breaking of Captain Bickley's Glass-Windows, so his real breaking of the Windows of another person (that ne're injur'd or did him wrong,) should prove the occasion of his Death; and that Death should hurry him into Eternity, and to Judgment, on the Lords-day, which he so much prophan'd, and particularly, by being so much in the Ale-house, when he should have been in Gods-house; and disturbing those that would serve and worship God, while he did so much neglect the same. He was unexpectedly driven away that day, by Death, in his wickedness, and had no time given him to repent. lb.

Was ever any Creature so Foolish, and so Prophan in so few words! It was the breaking of Farrington's Windows that brought *Habin* to his Death, as a Just Judgment upon him for his *Perjury*, about the breaking of Captain Bickley's Windows. What a Mockery is This upon God Almighty! When neither did He break Farrington's Windows (as we shall prove by and by) nor was he so much as a Witness in the Case of Captain Bickley's Windows: But the Judgment is driven further Home upon him yet, in being murder'd upon the day, which he so much Prophan'd in frequenting Ale-houses, and Disturbing Private Meetings. Now do I take a Conventicle, (even upon That day) to be much worse than a Tippling-House; as I take a Schism, that breaks Christian Unity, to be worse than a Personal Debauche. The one is a Plausible Conspiracy, that gets ground by the fairness of the Pretext, and Alienates the Hearts of the People from their Duty to their Sovereign; to the hazzard of the Publique Peace: The other is only a Beastly and an Odious Excess, that serves to keep other men sober, by the Loathsomeness of the Spectacle, and Example. But the Prophanation of the Lords-day in Fuddling, is one of Care's Common Places to a Hanging Speech. And I dare Undertake, If This Conventicle had been Transported into the Desarts of Arabia, the Informer should not have wanted an Ale-House there to have Grounded a Judgment upon: But truly the matter being well Weigh'd, the stroke does not seem to Me, so Judicial, upon him that suffer'd the Murder, as upon him

him that *Committed* it; And upon those that *Encourag'd* it: And that go on, to this hour, Continuing to *Palliate*, and *Excuse*, if not to *Justify* it. The *Act* was only the *Coachmans*; but the *Courtenance*, and *Approbation*, makes it (in the sight of God) the sin of the *Faction*. And Effectually, of *That Unlawful Congregation*; Beside that it was done in the *heat* of a *Phanatical Inspiration*; and not Improbably, the *Effect* of *That dayes Doctrine*, and *Impulse*. For a Further Aggravation, He was taken away *in his Wickedness*, too. Here's *Presbyterian Mercy* for ye; without the least Touch of *Regret* or *Remorse*. What could he have said more? *He had no time given him to Repent*, neither; And yet you shall hear by and by, that he was bury'd alive. Now, for a *Menace* to his Brother *Halsted*.

Let Halsted, his Brother, beware, lest *Divine Vengeance* do not speedily overtake him, and *Death* suddenly, as a grim and inexorable Serjeant, arrest him, and irresistibly drag his *reluctating, wretched, guilty Soul* before the *Tribunal of Gods severest Justice*. lb.

It is worthy of Observation, that throughout the whole Course of the Successes of This Faction, there was never any *Bloud* spilt by *Their hands*, (from the *Blessed Kings*, to the Meanest of his *Loyal Subjects*) but the *Murderers* made a *Providence*, a *Divine Justice*, or *Divine Vengeance* of it. Still most Blasphemously Computing upon Those *Execrable Sins* that make the *Devils themselves* yet *Blacker*, as Acted by the *Instinct*, and *Direction* of the *Holy Ghost*. Now the short Meaning of All is This. Let Halsted have a care, *We shall find Coachmen, as long as you'll find Enformers*. And so soon as ever he has set himself a *Tip-toe* upon that *Imagination*, Do but see how Unmercifully he Worries Poor Halsted, *Inexorable; Irresistibly; Reluctating, &c.* As if he were running the Poor Fellow to the Devil in *High-Dutch*.

So much for his *Preamble*; And we come now to the *Account it self*.

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T H E  
CHICHESTER  
ACCOUNT.

O R,  
A Faithful RELATION of the  
DEATH of HABIN the IN-  
FORMER there, &c.

**T**HE unhappy Accident which lately fell out in this place, and the more unhappy improvement that we perceive some wicked Minds and Pens make thereof, puts us under a necessity thus to publish to the World the naked and impartial Truth of that whole matter.

We may expect here as Faithful a Relation of the Fact, as the Account he gives us, is of the Crime. The DEATH of Habin. The Malefactor fled. The Malice Prepenſe; And the man's Brains bear out; And This is That which He calls the DEATH of Habin. And then ſee how ſoftly he has Worded it. The unhappy Accident. As if there had been no more in it than the overturning of a Salt-But we are now coming (if the man may be Believ'd) to the Naked, and Impartial Truth of the whole matter.

I would willingly Conſult the Reader's Eaſe, as well as my own; in taking the Cleareſt, and the ſhorteſt way to the End of my Buſineſs: which muſt be done, I find, by Marking the Falſities, Diſguiſes, and Impoſtures of the Relation, in Order as I go along; with References to the Affidavits, and Certificates, which I am to Produce, to the Contrary; and in Vindication

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of

of the **Truth**. I should rather have Apply'd my Evidence to the Series of the Narrative as it *lies*; but since That is not to be done, without running into a *Tedious*, and *Intricate Confusion*, I have Inverted the *Method* I Propounded, by Printing my *Proofs* altogether at last, and referring the Reader, from the *Impudent Scandals*, and *Abuses* of a *False*, and *Unmannerly Libel*, to those *Testimonies* for *Satisfaction*.

See Affidavit  
20. & Certifi-  
cate 22.

Upon Sunday the 6th of August, Halsted wore a Sword, and drew it on some Boys as they were going on the Road, struck at them, and cut their Cloaths. But upon the Boys taking up stones, and threatening to stone him, if he sheathed not his Sword again, he did return his Sword into its Scabbard: At which Habin was so angry, that he would have had the Sword from Halsted, swearing he would hew the Boys in pieces with it: but Halsted would not let him have it, tho he, as well as Habin, were both most miserably [drunk with Brandy.]

It may very well be, that Halsted wore a Sword; and it would have been well for Habin, if he had worn a Sword too; as they had Both reason to do, Considering the Danger they were in from the *Menacing Rabble*; but the *Cutting* of the Boys Cloaths, is *False*, though the *Out-rages* they Endur'd might very well have provok'd 'em to't. The Boys being all the while *set on*, and *Encourag'd* by the *Dissenters*. Now to Prove that they were **not Drunk**, see the *Margent*; which way of Reference is the Course that I intend to Pursue.

See Num. 2.3.  
3.8.13.19.25.

The Boys seeing this [*savage and barbarous fierceness*] of Habin, threw some stones at him, and with one of them hit him, and brake his head: Upon which, Habin entering in at the Gate of the City, next to which Mr. Farington dwelleth, [up'd with his stick,] and cried out, Farington should pay for all; and with that saying, struck, and [brake his Parlor Window,] Mr. Farington and Three other Gentlemen being in the Room. But Mr. Farington knowing there were many that sought occasion to ensnare him, and believing this affront was done him on purpose to provoke him to repay it with some passionate Behaviour, [would not so much as open his Window, or wag out of the Room.]



It was well enough Contriv'd to have the **Boys break Habin's Head**; and so to Excuse the *Coach-man*, as if *That Wound* had been the *death* of him. But there was none of *That Savage*, and *Barbarous Fierceness* he speaks of. *No Broken Head That Bout*; *No Crying out, Farington Hall Pay for all*; *No Breaking of his Parlour Windows*; And the *Window* was *Open*; which is all *Contrary to his Relation*, see the *References* again. And it is a strange thing beside, for a man to go with a *Cudgell* to *Revenge himself upon a Window*, and to break but *One Square*, and from the *Street-side*; Force the *Lead outward* too.

*Mr. Farington's Coach-man being unhappily [abroad in the street,] and seeing this abuse to his Master's House, went to Habin, and asked what he mean'd by it? who answer'd him only by holding up, and [shaking his Cudgel at the Coach-man.]* See Num. 1, 2, 5, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22. *Whereupon the Coach-man immediately clapp'd within Habin, struck up his beels, took away his stick, and with it hit him Four or Five blows over the Pate, and so left him. After which, Habin rose up, and went away to the Mayor's, and missing the Mayor, to another Justice, to complain, and then to the Bishop's Palace; where, it is said, he mended his Draught; and after his head was dressed, was carried by the Bishop's Servants, and laid in the Stable, where in two hours time he either died, or was so dead drunk, that he was taken for dead. However, he was presently laid on a Bier, carried up to the High Cross, and from thence to the Town-Hall; where a Coroner's Inquest was immediately impannel'd, and found Habin Murdered, and the Coach-man the Murderer, [before ever (as many do believe) Habin was quite dead.]*

*Here's Lye upon Lye. The Coach-man was in the Porch; Habin broke no Window; Gave no Provocation; He drank nothing at the Palace; but only they try'd to make him take a little Aqua Mirabilis, and he could not get it down. Peachy the Surgeon, gave him something out of a Bottle, of which we can give no Account. 'Twas not the Bishop's Servants, but Two Strangers then in the Palace, that laid him in the Stable. He had not drank One drop of Brandy That day, to the best of my Enformation. And he was Certainly Dead, in despite of this Libeller. As is likewise Prov'd.*



It is the universal opinion of this City, That [if his Lordships Servants had not used this poor Wretch more like a Beast than a Man:] but had, instead of lugging him into a Cold Stable, laid him in a warm Bed, got him to be let Blood, and have had other Remedies applied proper to his Condition; Habin might, for any Mortal hurt he had, have been alive at this day. But to expose him in this manner was enough to make him die, whether he would or no. And pray God all this hasty dispatch was not done with a design to do more mischief by his Death, than ere they could by his Life. For this is not the first Attempt that hath been made upon the Life and Fortune of Mr. Farington. But to return to our Relation: The Coach-man fled: And whether Habin was dead or no, we are sure he was buried.

This Slander upon my Lords Family lyes as Open as any thing else, for when This Happen'd, the Bishop, and most of his Family were at Divine Service: And in short they took all Care of him that was Possible. Nay such is the Malice of this Scribbling Falsifier, that he makes That to be done by design, which was not done at all. See the Margent as before.

Thus matters continued till the end of the Week, and every man was so convinc'd (from the multitude of Witnesses that saw the Fact) That instead of Murder, all men judg'd the poor Coach-man would have Summum ius to be found guilty of Man-slaughter. For, for a Servant, upon [so high a provocation as the breaking his Masters house,] to run up to the door of the Injury, and in a passion to snatch away his stick, and lay it four or five times over his Ears, and it happening so that Death doth follow; to find such a Servant guilty of so much as Man-slaughter, inclines certainly rather towards severity, than clemency. But to talk of Murder, is such Non-sence, as you may as well call it Blasphemy as Murder; for it hath no one ingredient of Murder in it. For Murder is to have malice fore-thought: Then a lying in wait, or seeking all occasions to execute that Malice to the Death of him to whom its born. Neither of which can so much as pretendedly be fastened upon this poor unfortunate Coach-man.

This Paragraph is an Apology for the Murder, a Quarrel to the Verdict; and raised upon a Wrong Ground too, as will be made

made appear upon the Proofs. Here was *Menacing*; *Flying*; *Malice*; *Forethought*, in the Case; And yet he will needs have it *Nonsense* to call This a **Murder**. Beside, that if the *Coachmans Name* had not been *Conceal'd*, he had been bound to the Behaviour, a Week or Ten days before.

On Saturday Morning, the Recorder (who had been all this while absent from the City) returned; and then the Lord Bishop and See Num. 49, be, caus'd Habin's Grave to be opened, the Coroner's Inquest to be new summoned to the Bishops Palace, and to be new sworn again, *Super Visum Corporis*, with a higher aim now, and not so much to make the Man as the Master the Murderer, for commanding his Man to do it. In order hereunto, one Cressingham was gotten to swear, That he saw Mr. Farington look out at his Window, and bid his Man beat Habin soundly. But the Jury on inquiry could not find any body that saw Cressingham so much as in the street where the Fact was committed. Nor could Cressingham name any person that he saw there, tho' the street was full of people, save only one, and he prov'd so far from being in the street, that unluckily he did not so much as rise from his Bed all that day, till after the Fact was done, as both himself, and several others did testify.

Nay, divers affirm, That Cressingham was asleep at his Mothers house, in another quarter of the City, when this unfortunate Fact was done; and that Cressingham rose not up till it was told him what the Coachman had done to Habin. And among the rest, Cressingham's own Mother aver'd, Nine or Ten substantial persons, That if her Son had sworn he saw the Fact, he was a forsworn Rogue, for that he was asleep at her house, till some Neighbours came in, and told him that Habin was dead; tho' some say, That after old Goody Cressingham had been invited and Dined with the Bishop, she began to mine her Confession as much as she could. And Cressingham's Mothers house is as utterly out of sight of any thing done at Mr. Farington's Door, as if it stood in Cheapside.

The Venemous Malice of This Libeller against the Bishop, is so Palpable and Open, that I shall not need to desire the Reader to take Notice of it. And then for the Notorious Falshood of the Relation, 'tis all of a piece. The Bishop and the Recorder are here Charg'd as *Confederates* in a Design of making

king the Master, as well as the Man a Murderer. If there be no Punishment for Scandals of This Infamous Nature, This Spot of Ground is Certainly the Place of the Whole Christian Earth, where Faith and Integrity are upon the Greatest Disadvantage. If it come once to be made a Conspiracy, for Persons in Office, to Endeavour in a Legal way the Detecting of the Actors in so Foul a Murther, all the Rules of Law, and Religion are to be read backward; And we are to do Just the Contrary to what we are Commanded. There has not been any One False step on the Bishop's part, in This whole Transaction, as we shall in the Due Place Undeniably make Good; nor has his Lordship done any thing more in This Affair, than what in Honour, Conscience, and Common Justice he was bound to do. The Calumny of the Bishop's Attempt upon the Life of Mr. Farrington is as False, as it is Odious; and so is That of his Tampering with Cressingham; as will be seen by and by, when That very Practice shall be prov'd against the Other side: And the Pretended Inconsistencies of Cressingham's Evidence, shall be likewise Clear'd. It is False, that he was abed, as is suggested. His Mother did not Dine at the Bishops; neither did she Mince her Confession; neither was Mr. Farrington's House out of sight, where Cressingham had Posted himself.

Now as to the taking up of the Body again, which he sets forth to have been done by the Lord Bishop, and the Recorder, the Truth of the Story is This.

After the Jury had found the Murder, and the Body was bury'd; Enformation was deliver'd upon Oath to the Magistrates, that while the Coachman was at work upon Habin, Mr. Farrington, the Master, call'd out to him over and over to beat him stoutly; whereupon the Magistrates order'd the Coroner to summon a Jury, and the Body to be taken up, and Review'd.

After they had lock'd up the Inquest in the Bishop's Palace from Eleven of the Clock till Four, and none permitted to go to them but whom the Bishop pleased; nay some of the Jury threaten'd by the Bishop, that if they did not find Farrington Guilty, he would have them before the King and Council: Yet notwithstanding the Inquest were of opinion to acquit Mr. Farrington, unless Cressingham's Testimony was supported by some other. The Cause being thus just ready to fall, they desired the Inquest to Adjourn till Eight of the Clock on Monday, which accordingly

*dingly they did, and by that time further Evidence should be gotten.*

We shall see anon what it is that He calls *Locking up the Inquest*. The *Bishop* left all People at *liberty*: He did not threaten the *Jury*: And for the Practice which he pretends was put upon the *Inquest* in *Mr. Farington's Wrong*, in *Adjourning till Monday*, It was, in Truth, a *Contrivance* on the Other side, for his *Advantage*. At least, if my Intelligence deceives me not, which comes from a very Good Hand.

The *Jury* being Called, there was a *Scruple* started by a *Carpious Zelote*, *Whether or no according to Law, when One man is found Guilty, Another man can be Try'd, for the same Fact?* And This *Dose of Impertinence* (That I may speak to his double *Capacity*) had such an Operation upon the People Concern'd, that it was some Four Hours before they could be brought to settle themselves in their *Gears*, and sit upon the *Inquest*, *Mr. Farington* being at liberty to take Good Advice in the *Interim*. Upon the 12th of *August* last, the *Jury* were *Impannel'd*, and the Number of at least *Two Hundred* People gotten together; And they boasted of *Thirty Witnesses* that they had, to appear for *Mr. Farington* against the *King*; with *Four Attornies* at hand, that they might not speak without Book; Insisting upon it, to have the *Witnesses Against the King Examined* before those *For Him*; which were a *Plain*, and *Concurring Evidence*, and the Other *Clashing* One with another: But however it was, the Greater part of the time was spent in *Scruples* and *Delays*; and the *Multitude* being very *Clamorous*, they *Adjourn'd* till *Monday* to the *Town-Hall*, being a Place of Greater Advantage for such People as had a mind to *Tumult*. My Correspondent says likewise, that the Proceeding was so far from being *hard* upon *Mr. Farington*, that *He himself*, and his *Attorney* were permitted to be upon the *Bench*, which could not but have some *Influence*, both upon the *Jury*, and the *Evidence*.

*To have Evidence to get on Saturday night, that must be used on Monday morning, one would think requires great dexterity, to gain See Num. 18. them; and yet that Night a little Prentice-Boy, of about 19. 13 or 14 years old, was haled away from his Masters House by two Publicans before the Mayor and the City-Justices,*

sices, where we will not say by what Arts he was made, and made to Swear that he saw both Mr. Farington and Cressingham too, when Habin was Beat. But of this we are sure, that when the Boy was called before the Inquest, he better remembered himself, and did upon his Oath deny that he saw Mr. Farington there, or Cressingham either; and yet afterwards the Boy was prevailed upon to unswear that; and to swear that he saw Cressingham there, but not Mr. Farington: Some honest-minded people bid the Lad as he went by them, to consider what he Swore, and to be sure to Swear the Truth; which made his Mother run up and down like one mad, raving and crying, **My Son shall Swear for the Lord Bishop**, My Son shall swear for the Lord Bishop; I would not for Ten Pound but he should Swear for my Lord Bishop: For **I have the most part of my Livelihood from my Lord.**

The Libeller carries on the same Thrud of Calumny throughout the whole Discourse; and still Casts Those Aspersions of Practice, and Foul Play, upon the King's Magistrates and Officers, which were really Practis'd by the Other Party. There was No Haling of the Boy away; No Art us'd to Gain his Testimony; No Dealing with him to Swear, and Unswear; No such Ravings, and Exclamations from the Boys Mother, as is Pretended. Though 'tis true, the Boys Mother finding that the Phanatical Party had got her Son, and Lock'd him up, was almost out of her Wits, for fear they should do him some mischief.

See Num. 3.8, 19. The Inquest being greatly dissatisfied in their Judgments concerning the Evidence that Cressingham and the Boy had given, as disagreeing with each other, and neither of them well agreeing with themselves; and having a Cloud of other Credible Substantial and Unsuspected Witnesses, that saw all the Action from first to last, whose Testimony seemed more Concurrent and Agreeable to Reason: The Jury like discreet Men, and such as were willing to search every thing to find out the Truth, Resolved they would go and view the place themselves where this Accident happened; which accordingly they did, and found that in the place where Cressingham swore he stood when he saw Mr. Farington look out at the Window, and beat Habin; it was utterly impossible for Cressingham, or any man else, to see Mr. Farington (or any other) look



look out at the Window. So that returning to the Town-hall, (where the Jury that day sat) fully satisfied, they would not hear any more Witnesses (though a great many more were present, and offered themselves to Swear) but immediately gave in their Verdict, wherein every man did acquit Mr. Farington. It appearing to them by the Oaths of Persons (against whom there was no exception) that Mr. Farington was so far from commanding his man to beat Habin, that he was extremely angry with his man for doing of it. Thus ended this matter.

How far the King's Evidence Agreed, shall be left to the Reader to judge; And in the Other Particulars likewise, how far the Bare Word of so many People that are Partial, and Prepossessed, is to be Credited against the Oaths, and Certificates of so many Unbiassed Witnesses, and Persons of Quality, and Known Integrity. As to the Ignoramus upon the Bill, we shall say Nothing more to that Point, than that it is no Acquittal.

The next day this young Apprentice was taken from his Master, by the Bishop, into his House; Whether for fear the Boy should blab the Threats and Arts that have been exercised on him, to draw him to do what he did; or to be better instructed in the new and modish Science now in fashion, they best know that did it; tho' the Boys Mother doth give out already, that her Son shall yet Swear for my Lord Bishop against Mr. Farington for all this: We only can say, that this we are sure of from several honest Persons, that the Child did nothing but Cry, and say he was threatened to Swear what he did, till Mr. Farington was acquitted; and that then he did nothing but leap and express an high passion of joy for it; and if upon his coming under his Lordships Roof, the Boy assumed another nature, 'tis only a proof, that Miracles are not ceased.

This taking of the Boy from his Master, by the Bishop, was only my Lords receiving of him into his Protection; with the Consent of the Boys Master, the Mayor of the City, and Two Aldermen; And all the suggestions of Other Reasons for the Doing of it are only out of the Spirit of a Diabolical Slander.

See Num. 9. People do publicly say, That sub dio, or in the Church-Porch, whither to all persons might freely resort, had been a much more proper place for a Coroners Inquest to have sat, than under Lock and Key in a Bishops Palace.

'Tis true that the Coroners, and Inquest, had the Bishops leave to sit in an Out-room in the Palace; which was done, to Prevent the Danger they might have been Exposed to by the Rabble, if they had sat in the Church-Porch.

See Num. 6. 7. Upon the whole, we judge all men will see as little reason to lay this Accident on Mr Farington, as some Gentlemen had to lay the wounding of his Lordships Coach-horses on our Dissenters. For the Horses were at Grass seven miles distant from this City, and in all probability were Scared by some of the fatting Cattel among which they fed. For besides, that it is contrary to the common Charity which Christianity obligeth us to have for all men, to believe so ill of any without some proof: So is it also manifestly opposite to Reason to credit, that if any mans Rage and Malice should have carried him so many miles to have mischieved his Lordships Horses, that he would not have done it thoroughly, and kill'd them on the spot, rather than to have given them such slight wounds as every silly Smith could Cure; for he is known to the World, his Lordships Horses are alive again, and as well as ever, and the persons that wrought their Cure, would think themselves jeered to be called by so much as the Name of Faringers.

It is not either for Mr. Farington's Credit, or Service to imply him as deep in the Death of Habin, as the Dissenters were in the Wounding of my Lord's Horses; Nor will the Frivolous Pretence of their being **Cowd**, serve the Turn: But now for the Author of this Libel, to talk of the Duty of Common Charity; and that we are not to believe so ill of any without Proof! Where is His Charity now, that let's him run on at this infamous, and Barbarous Rate of Lyes, and Defamations against a Reverend Prelate, without so much as any Colour for the Truth of the Report; or any Shame, or Remorse for the Lewdness of it? What does **He** talk of Christianity, that plays the Advocate for the Devil himself, in the Person of a Murderer; and sets himself up  
in



in *Defiance* of all that is *Sacred*, either in *Truth*, or *Justice*? Let not This man, after the *Writing*, and *Publishing* of these Two *Sheets*, ever Pretend to Argue the *Incredibility* of any thing, because it may be contrary perhaps to the *Methods* of *Christian Charity*, and *Humane Reason*; for never did any thing stand in a more *Direct*, *Audacious*, and *spiteful Opposition* to the *Terms* of *Religion*, *Good Faith*, or *Society*, than this *True Account* (as he calls it) from *Chiebfester*, concerning the *Death* of *Habin* the *Enformer*.

*Tis true, there was an Oath about to have been made by a Right Irish Evidence, That one Mr. Nevill had wounded his Lordships Horses. But just then hearing that the Gentleman was above Fifty miles distant from the place, he held his blow, and we have unluckily mis'd that able Testimony; yet we are so far from having that uncharitable thought, that this person had any particular malice in his Oath against Mr. Nevill, that we do believe in our Consciences that for a Guiney more he would have sworn the Morocco Embassador had done it; and we do also believe, that if he had sworn so, he had said as much Truth, as any of those Gentlemen that have published that matter. And so much for the Horses:*

I have heard nothing of any Design to swear against Mr. Nevil. If he knows the *Thing* to be *True*, methinks he should know the *Person* too, that was to have done it; And then methinks again, he might have told the world his *Name*; Especially being so *Profligate* a Fellow as he *Represents* him; But This Wretched man is given over to *Believe Lyes*, as well as to *Make*, and to *Report* them. If That *Falſe Oath* had gone on, he would have believ'd it to have been as much a *Truth* as any has been Publish'd concerning the *Horses*; And yet I *Defie* either the *Libeller himself*, or any other for him, to *Disprove* any One word, the *Observer* has deliver'd upon That Subject.

It remains now only, to speak to the *Calumnies* Cast upon *Habin* in the scandalous Introduction to the *Falſe and Impudent Account*. He makes him the most *Profligate Wretch* See Num. 10. in Nature, *Perjur'd*, or *Swearing Falſly* against People for 11. 23. 24. *Breaking Captain Bickley's Windows*: *Perjur'd* for *Swearing* to a

*Ministers Preaching at Stockbridge, when he never came nearer the Meeting-House than the London-Exchange is to the Bridge. The Reader will receive Full Satisfaction to these Slanders, as well as the rest, from the Papers mark'd in the margin.*

We shall now Proceed to our *Proofs*, and make it appear, that there is not One True Syllable in This *Libellous Narration*, that signifies any thing to the matter in Controversie, which will abide the *Test*; And that it is no more, in short, than a *Fardle of Virulent Falshoods.*

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I. Cer-

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## I.

*Certain Affidavits, and Certificates,  
in Disproof of an Insolent  
Libel, Entituled, [ A True Ac-  
count from Chichester, Concern-  
ing the Death of Habin the En-  
former, &c.*

**M**Emorandum, That Mr. William Peachy of the City of Chichester Chirurgeon, did declare to me Freeman Howse of the same City Esq; on Monday the 4th day of September 1682. That Mr. Richard Farington of the same City, did desire him to go and look after the Wounds of one Richard Habin, wounded by his Coachman on the 6th day of August last, being Sunday; and that he did accordingly go to my Lord Bishop's Palace, ( my Lord, and most of his Family being then at Quire Service; ) and that he did ask one of the Servants remaining at home, to see Richard Habin, whom he did then see, and examine his Pulse, and used all means possible to perceive whether he had any Life remaining in him, but found no motion of Pulse, or any sign of Life in him: whereupon he privately departed, and after the Prayers were ended, did come to my Lord's Palace, and desire to see the Body; hoping, as he said, by Blood-letting, or some other means, to recover him, notwithstanding his being before with him privately; and that he did then see him the said Richard Habin accordingly, and at the same time used some means to the dead Body to no purpose, being dead some time before as he well knew, and confessed to me. This attested by me

Chichester,  
Sept. 11.  
1682.

FREEMAN HOWSE.

IL THE

## II.

*Civitas Ci-  
cestr' Comitatus  
Suffexia.*

The Information of *Henry Halsted* of the said City Labourer, taken upon his corporal Oath the 12<sup>th</sup> day of *August* 1682. before *Henry Peckham Esq;* *Sir Richard May Kt.* *Stephen Penford,* and *William Costellow,* Justices of the Peace for the said City.

**T**His Informant saith, That upon Sunday the sixth day of this instant August, this Informant and Richard Habin went to Stockbridge, to take notice of such persons as were assembled at the Conventicle usually held there, and as this Informant and the said Richard Habin returned back again between 2 or 3 of the Clock in the afternoon of the same day, and just as the said Richard Habin came against Mr. Richard Farington's Porch, John Davies, Coachman of the said Richard Farington, fell upon the said Richard Habin, and struck up his Heels, and took the Cudgel out of the said Richard Habin's Hands, and gave him several great Blows on the Head, of which Wounds the said Richard Habin dyed within about an hour, and the said Richard Habin gave him the said Davies no provocation, nor broke, or offered to break any of the Windows of Mr. Farington, or any other; And that the said John Davies did wound the said Habin, because the said Habin used to take Notice and Inform against such Persons as went to the Conventicle. And this Examinant did hear the said John Davies about a week before, threaten the said Habin to beat out his Brains, if he did not let the Conventicles or Meetings alone.

Jurat die & anno supradicti  
coram nobis

HENRY HALSTED.

HENRY PECKHAM Mayor.

RICHARD MAY.

STEPHEN PENFORD.

WILLIAM COSTELLOW.

III. T H E

## III.

The Information of *William Crossingham* of the said *Civitas Cicestr' Comitatus Suffexia.*  
*City Barber*, taken upon Oath the day and year  
 afore said, before the persons afore said.

**T**His Informant saith, That upon Sunday, the sixth day of this instant August, between Two and Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same day, this Informant was sitting upon a bench in the South-street near over against Mr. Farington's Porch, he saw Richard Habin walk in at South-gate very civilly, and as he came by Mr. Richard Farington's house, he saw Mr. Richard Farington look out of a Window in a lower Room of the said Richard Farington's house, and heard the said Richard Farington say to his Coachman John, Beat him stoutly, Beat him stoutly, and then the said Richard Farington went out of the said Room into his Porch in the said street, and encouraged his man John again with the said words, Beat him stoutly, Beat him stoutly. And this Informant saith, That the said Coachman John did throw the said Habin upon the ground, and took away his Cudgel, and beat him violently with the said Cudgel about the head, whereupon the said Habin before six of the Clock the same Night died.

Jurat die & anno supradict'  
 coram nobis

HENRY PECKHAM Mayor.

RICHARD MAY.

STEPHEN PENFORD.

WILLIAM COSTELLOW.

IV. Kathe-

## I V.

Civitas Ci-  
cestr' ff.Katherine Crossingham of the same City Widow maketh  
Oath.

**T**His Examinant saith, that her Son William Crossingham, dined at her House upon Sunday the sixth day of August, 1682. and went out of the Doors about twelve of the Clock the same day, and did not return home, until about half an hour past two of the Clock in the Afternoon; and this Examinant farther saith, that Mary the Wife of Thomas Hurst came to her, and informed her, that if her Son would recall his Oath, they would be very beneficial to him and her, for they made Gatherings, and gave considerable Sums, and she and her Son should have a good part of it.

Jurat 14<sup>to</sup> die Aug. 1682.  
Coram nobis.

The Mark of  
CATHARINE CROSSINGHAM.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, Junior.  
JOHN WILLIAMS.

## V.

Civitas Cicestr'

The Examination of John Burley of the City of Chichester aged fourteen years or there about, taken the 6th. of August 1682.

**T**His Examinant saith, That Richard Habin gave no Provocation to John Davis to strike him, yet the said John Davis took away the Stick of the said Richard Habin, and gave him five or six blows upon the Head, two or three of them being upon his bare Head.

Jurat die & Anno Supradict.  
Coram nobis.

The Mark of  
JOHN BURLEY.

WILLIAM BALDWIN }  
JOHN WILLIAMS } Coroners.

John

# VII.

John Willson of the Parish of Sidlesham Farmer, one whose Father was an eminent Farrier, and employed about the late Lord Duke of Newcastle's Horses, as was also the said John his Son, who hath done great Cures upon Horses since he came into this County, being sent for to be employed in the Cure of the Lord Bishop of Chichester's Horses, who were, as it was supposed, mortally wounded the last St. James's day, by some Enemies to the Church of England, doth voluntarily make Oath before me Stephen Penford one of His Majesties Justices of the Peace, that having seen the two Horses immediately after the Wounds; he doth from his heart believe, and upon evident Demonstration can manifest, that the said Horses were not gored by Beasts, as is falsely affirmed in a late Libel, but were rip'd, cut and stab'd in a most cruel manner, by some sharp Instrument by a man, and one who came to Chichester after the Fall, as one of his neighbors can and will prove in due time. And the said Depoent doth for instance inform the World upon his Oath, that one of the Horses had a wound in his side, about a Foot in length, which was so deep, that his Lights appeared, and the wind came out as if a great pare of Bellows had been blown; the other Horse had a wound about half a foot in length, but very deep under the fore shoulder, both of which seemed at first dangerous and incurable, and that a piece of one of the Horses livers was cut off, which could not be by goring of a Beast.

Jurat coram me  
9<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1682.

JOHN WILLSON.

STEPHEN PENFORD.

D

George



## VII.

**G**eorge Butterly Farrier in the City of Chichester, being employed by the Lord Bishop in the Cure of his Horses lately wounded, in all probability mortally by the largeness and depth of the Wounds, did come before me Stephen Penford one of His Majesties Justices of the Peace, and voluntarily make Oath that the said Horses were so miserably wounded (as he believeth) by some man with some sharp Weapon, and that there doth not appear to him any circumstance that the Horses were gored by a Beast, as is asserted fully in a late Libel.

Jurat coram me

9 Sept.

GEORGE BUTTERLY.

STEPHEN PENFORD.

## VIII.

Civitas Cicestr

The Information of *Thomas Baines* of the said City, aged about fourteen years, taken upon his Corporal Oath the 12th. day of September 1682. before Stephen Penford and William Costellow two of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the City of Chichester.

**T**His Informant saith, that upon Sunday the sixth day of August 1682. between two and three of the Clock in the afternoon of the same day, this Informant being in the South street near Mr. Farington's House, he saw Richard Habin walk in at South Gate very civilly, and as he came by Mr. Richard Farington's House, he saw the said Mr. Richard Farington look out of a Window in a lower Room of the said Mr. Farington's House, and heard the said Richard Farington say to his Coach man, beat him stoutly, beat him stoutly, and this Informant saith, that the said Coach-man did

did throw the said Habin upon the ground, and took away his Cudgel, and beat him violently several times upon the bare head, whereupon the said Habin, before six of the Clock of the same night dyed, and this Informant further saith, that he saw William Croftingham of the City of Chichester Barber, near the House of Mr. Richard Farington, at the same time when Richard Habin was wounded by the aboveaid Coach-man.

Jurat die & Anno Supradict  
Coram nobis.

His Mark  
THOMAS BAIRNES.

STEPHEN PENFORD.  
WILLIAM COSTELLOW.

IX.

Whereas it is published in a late Libel p. 5. that the Fury of Inquest for the Murder of Richard Habin, were locked up in the Bishop's Palace from eleven of the Clock till four, and none permitted to go to them but whom the Bishop pleased; and some of the Fury threatened by the Bishop, that if they did not find Farington Guilty, he would have them before the King and Council; We who were of the said Fury, do hereby certify, that the door was not shut by his Lordship's order, but by the Coroners, to prevent the trouble or tumult of a great Rabble very numerous, then gathered together in the Church-yard, and about the door of the Palace. Which we had liberty (by his Lordship's permission) to open or shut, let in or out whom we pleased, especially any that were needful for Evidence; and the said Lord Bishop was so far from directing or threatening the Jurors, that he did not come near them all the time, witness our Hands the 11th. of September 1682.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Coroner.

John Floyd	William Hall	} Jurors.
William Short	Robert Phillips	
Christopher Brooker	George Butterley, Jun.	
Richard Faithful	William Floyd	
Francis Fleshmonger	Francis Goater	
Nathaniel Allen	James Gardner	
Edward Ansell		

X.

**W** Hereas it is maliciously and falsely reported in a late Libel that Habin with his Brother Halsted, swore that a Minister preached at Stockbridge near Chichester, where the Dissenters meet, and were never nearer the place, than is from the Exchange to London-Bridge. I Samuel Carleton Gent. do testify to the World, that the same is a most notorious Lye to my own personal knowledge, who have seen them on the Lords day, at the time usual for the Conventicle; at the door of the said Stockbridge-house, and this I will aver upon Oath, witness my hand the 11th day of Sept. 1682.

SAMUEL CARLETON

XI.

**I** Sir John Farington Knight, do hereby testify, that so often as Habin and Halsted two Informers, came before me for the Conviction of the Conventicle held every Sunday at Stockbridge, even by the Confession of the Libeller, they behaved themselves modestly, and seemed to me to be very tender of an Oath, and cautious and considerative in what they swore, witness my hand the 11th of September, 1682.

JOHN FARINGTON

XII. An

## XII.

An Inquisition taken at the *Guild-hall* of the same City, *Civitas Cestri' ff.* the 14<sup>th</sup>. day of *August* 1682. upon the view of the body of *Richard Habin* Labourer, before *William Baldwyne* and *John Williams* Gent. Coroners there, and the Jury Impannelled and Sworn.

**T**HE Jury do find upon their Oaths, that upon the sixth day of August 1682. *John Davies* of the same City a Coach-man, and Servant belonging to *Richard Farington* Gent. with a Stick held in his hand, at the Parish of *St. Peter's the Great*, alias *Sub-deamry* within the said City, did give the said *Richard Habin* a mortal Wound upon the right side of his head, about an Inch long and half an Inch deep, of which wound he lay languishing from about the hours of three of the Clock in the Afternoon, until about five at Night, and then died: And the said *Richard Habin* was then and there killed and murdered by the said *John Davis*; and they further find, that he said *John Davies* was encouraged by some unknown Person, to beat the said *Richard Habin*, and they know of no Goods or Chattels.

*WILLIAM BALDWTNE* } Coroners.  
*JOHN WILLIAMS* }

*Edward Ansell*  
*William Hall*  
*Christopher Brooker*  
*Richard Faithfull*  
*George Butterley*  
*William Short*  
*Robert Philips*  
*Francis Fleshmanger*

*George Wheeler*  
*John Floyd*  
*Francis Goater*  
*George Tylley*  
*William Floyd*  
*Nicholas Clousley*  
*James Gardner.*

## XIII. John

## XIII.

*Civitas Ci-  
cestr' ff.*

**J**ohn Forbench Gent. of the City of Chichester, came before me William Costelow Alderman, and one of His Majesties Justices of Peace for the said City, and did voluntarily make Oath, that upon Sunday evening after the Murder of Richard Habin, he went and curiously viewed for the discovery of Truth, the Windows of Mr. Farington, which are falsely reported in a late Libel to be broke by Habin; and saith that he doth verily believe and think, by reason that the Lead of the Window was bended outward, and from other Circumstances, that the only Quarre which was then broke, had been broke on the inside of the Parlor, and some time before that day.

JOHN FORBENCH.

Jurat Coram me  
9mo Sept.

WILLIAM COSTELLOW.

## XIV.

**W**hereas it is falsely published in a late Libel p. 4. that Widow Crossingham since her dining at the Palace in Chichester, had minced her Evidence concerning her Son's Testimony, relating to the Murder of Habin: The said Katherine Crossingham Widdow, came before me Stephen Penford one of His Majesties Justices of the Peace for the City of Chichester, and did voluntarily make Oath, that she neither hath nor will lessen the Evidence she hath already made, and doth now make, viz. that her Son dined at home about twelve of the Clock, and then went immediately abroad after Dinner, and did not return home again until at least half an hour after two of the Clock or near there, and that she hath not been tampered with by any of the Lord Bishop's Family, to alter or speak any thing any way, and that she never dined at the Lord Bishop's. But one Major Hurst's Wife, one whose Husband kept the late King Prisoner

soner in the Isle of Wight, came to the said Widdow Crossingham, and tempting her, told her, that if her Son would withdraw his Evidence, they gave (meaning the dissenting Party, and Mr. Farington) considerable Sums, and she should have part of it, and her Son should have a good part of it.

Jurat coram me

Her Mark

9<sup>tho</sup> die Sep. 1682.

KATHERINE CROSSINGHAM.

STEPHEN PENFORD.

## XV.

M<sup>RIS</sup> Mary Keynvin voluntarily makes Oath before me Stephen Penford Alderman, and one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the City of Chichester, that Richard Habin immediately after the receiving his wounds, came to the Palace of the Lord Bishop, and had a small quantity of Aqua Mirabilis offered him, of which she believeth he scarce swallowed any, and that he had no other Liquor given him there.

Jurat Coram me Sept.

MART KEYNVIN.

STEPHEN PENFORD.

## XVI.

T<sup>HOMAS</sup> Wood Cook voluntarily maketh Oath before me Stephen Penford Alderman, and one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for the City of Chichester, that one William Peachy a Chyrurgion of the City aforesaid, a Friend to Mr. Farington and the Party, came to the Palace of the Lord Bishop in time of the Divine Service at the Cathedral, and went into the Stable where Richard Habin lay upon dry Hay in a warm place, where all the care imaginable was taken of him, as well by others of the Bishops Family, as by his own Wife, and that he the said Habin had no strong Liquor given him, as is falsely suggested in a late Label, except a little Cordial; only this Deponent saith upon his Oath, that Peachy aforesaid, pulled out a little Bottle, and in a Spoon gave the said Habin some kind of Liquor, of what Nature this Deponent knoweth not.

Jurat coram me.

THOMAS WOOD.

STEPHEN PENFORD.

XVII. Henry



## XVII.

**H**enry Elems voluntarily maketh Oath before me Stephen Penford, one of His Majesties Justices of the Peace for the City of Chichester, that Richard Habin lately murdered, immediately after he had received his mortal wounds, came to the Palace of the Lord Bishop, very weak with the loss of much blood, but not at all distempered with drink, as is falsely suggested in a late Libel, and the said Habin told this Deponent, that Mr. Farington's man had given him his death's wounds.

Jurat coram me.

His Mark  
HENRY ELEMS.

STEPHEN PENFORD.

## XVIII.

**W**hereas it is falsely suggested in a late Pamphlet p. 5. that the Mother to Thomas Barnes a Boy above fourteen years, a Witness against the Murderers of Richard Habin, did run like a mad Woman, crying, my Son shall swear for the Lord Bishop, &c. for I have most of my Livelihood from my Lord, the said Widow Barnes came before me Stephen Penford, and did voluntarily make Oath that she never spoke any such words, and that she was never tampered with by the Bishop or any other, to persuade her Son to swear any way, and that she hath no other relief from the Bishop, than other poor People, and that she had not seen her Son Thomas from Sunday at night when Habin dyed, until the Saturday after, after he had taken his Oath.

Jurat coram me

9 Sept.

Her Mark  
ELIZABETH BARNES.

STEPHEN PENFORD.



